The
Missionary Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXXI. MAY, 1918. NUMBER 5.

Entered at the Post-office at Cincinnati, O., as second-class matter.
Address all correspondence to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Box 884, Cincinnati, O.

Table of Contents.

Mobilize the Church for Children's Day 185
Financial Exhibit 186
The New Missionary Service Flag.. 186
Editorial Notes 187
Suggestions for the Children's Day Offering 195
Stewardship and Tithing..... 197
Finish the Emergency Drive—And Do It Now!..... 200
Emergency Drive for Missions, Benevolence and Education..... 201
Reaching $150,000 202
Realizing the Goal..... 203
The Agony of Waiting..... 203
Sunday-schools that Children's Day Helped to Start.....204, 205
An Automobile or a Missionary?.... 206
Men and Millions War Emergency Drive 206
The Lines are Bending..... 207
Mr. Rains in the South..... 208
The Dreams of Two Mothers..... 209
The Great Need of $750,000..... 210
Teacher's Leaflet for Children's Day 211
Our War Emergency as It Affects Medical Missions 215
Among Our Missionaries..... 217
Some Suggestions on How to Give the Program Successfully on Children's Day 222
Christian Endeavor Department..... 223

Mobilize the Church for Children's Day.

1. Mobilize.—When is a church mobilized? It is mobilized when all the members are back of any program which the church undertakes. The church will be mobilized for Children's Day when not only the membership of the church, but the membership of the Sunday-school is well organized to give a fine program and to make the best offering in the history of the school.

2. Mobilize the Omitters.—There are many people in every Sunday-school and church who simply omit giving anything. These omitters should be mobilized.

3. Mobilize the Stingy.—In most of the churches it is easy to find these people. Sometimes they do not really understand the needs of the work and the success of the work. Many do not know what joy comes in really opening up their hearts and hands and giving to a great world enterprise. It is the duty of the church to bring this new joy to their lives.

4. Mobilize the Stay-at-homes.—Some people have the habit of staying at home when an offering is to be taken. The church should be so mobilized that those who stay at home will be seen Sunday afternoon or the following week, and a good offering secured. The fact that a person is not present is no excuse for not giving. The church ought to be a one hundred per cent giving church.

5. Mobilize on Children's Day for a War Emergency Drive.—There is a war emergency on in the Foreign Society. On account of the war everything costs more than formerly. Travel is higher; exchange is costing $30,000 in a single year. Nothing but a great campaign to meet this emergency will answer. Mobilize! Energize! Advertise! Realize!

The war emergency of the Foreign Society will be greatly helped if the Sunday Schools reach $150,000 on Children's Day.

Financial Exhibit.

The following is the financial report for the first six months of the current missionary year:

	1917	1918	Gain
Contributions from Churches.....	1,785	1,880	95
Contributions from Sunday Schools..	208	267	59
Contributions from C. E. Societies...	820	958	138
Contributions from Individuals.....	574	356	*218
Amounts	$112,951.50	$115,506.95	$2,555.45

Comparing the receipts from different sources shows the following:

	1917	1918	Gain
Churches—General Fund	$51,904.45	$60,022.31	$8,117.86
Special Fund	.....	555.75	555.75
Sunday Schools—General Fund	2,230.64	3,679.41	1,448.77
Special Fund	110.72	.....	*110.72
C. E. Societies—General Fund.....	5,476.30	7,750.43	2,274.13
Individuals and Million- Gen. Fund	19,880.44	13,063.45	*6,816.99
Dollar-Campaign F'd. Spec. Fund	11,239.55	4,492.00	*6,747.55
Miscellaneous—General Fund	3,964.37	2,428.60	*1,535.77
Annuities	16,225.00	22,950.00	6,725.00
Bequests	1,920.03	565.00	*1,355.03

* Loss.

Gain in General Fund receipts, $2,132.97; loss in Special Fund receipts, $6,302.52; gain in Annuity Fund receipts, $6,725.

Send all offerings to Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Box 884, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New Missionary Service Flag.

The cut of the new Children's Day Service Flag is shown on the front cover of this magazine. This new flag will be sent free to every Sunday-school ordering Children's Day supplies or making an offering to Foreign Missions.

The flag will be sent with the rest of the Children's Day supplies, with the red field empty of star or seal.

1. The white star represents a missionary or minister that has gone out from the church.
2. A white seal indicates that the Sunday-school has made a Children's Day offering.
3. A gold seal instead of a white seal means that the offering in 1918 exceeds any previous offering.
4. A beautiful hand-made silk flag will be awarded to every school which averages one dollar per member for Foreign Missions.

Stars and seals will be sent as soon as the schools notify us that they are entitled to them.

The Children's Day and Missionary Service Flag was designed by Miss Lucy King De Moss. The colors are the same as the service flags of our country except that they are arranged differently. The white cross in the blue field gives a distinctly religious character to the flag. The flag is 12½ x 18 and is the same size as the pictures of Garst, Meigs, Eldred, Livingstone, etc., that the Society has sent out during the past few years. The flag is sent this year instead of the Honor Roll Certificate.

$150,000, the aim for Children's Day the first Sunday in June, was set by the Kansas City convention.

Editorial Notes.

IT TAKES $30,000 TO STAND STILL.

In recent issues of the Intelligencer we have called attention to the fact that on account of the loss in exchange in China, Tibet, Japan, and India the Foreign Society will lose about $30,000. That is, it will take $30,000 to make up the loss in exchange to our missionaries in these various fields. This is causing a great deal of anxiety and worry because it is a new item in the expenditures of Foreign Missions. In the more than thirty-five years of sending money to the foreign fields this item did not occur until the present war began. If the receipts are the same as last year we will lose $30,000. We must gain $30,000 in order to have as much as last year. In other words, IT WILL COST THE FOREIGN SOCIETY $30,000 TO STAND STILL. We hope the good friends of the work will send in their checks to help relieve this critical situation.

Mobilize every Sunday-school class for a great offering on Children's Day.

It is a crime to waste a slice of bread these days. It is also a crime for a Christian to withhold the Bread of Life from the millions who have never tasted.

Keep remembering that $150,000 from the Sunday-schools will help to solve the Emergency Problem of the Foreign Society. It will help to lift the strain and sound the note of advance?

Recent months have proven over again with tremendous emphasis that the preachers are the real leaders of the churches. Wherever a church has been born anew in its world vision it has been a preacher that did it.

May the day soon come when our churches can be as proud of a service flag indicating that they have missionaries on the front lines as they are now of the flag which tells of the boys in khaki "over there."

Children who own Thrift Stamps or War Savings Stamps should be urged to contribute them to the work of Foreign Missions. It is to be hoped that a great number of pupils will give as much as five dollars or more to the Children's Day offering.

Remember that the aim for Children's Day this year is $150,000. If every Sunday-school does its duty it will be easy to reach that amount.

The Army Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross have broken the barbed wire entanglements around many selfish hearts. Pocketbooks are unclasped as never before. It is the time of all times for Christian stewardship to enter the front-line trenches for world conquest.

It is not on the mountains of vision
Through earthquake, in fire, or by sign
But in lowliest deeds in the valleys
Is discovered the secret sublime:
In *His will* and *His plan* is the time and
place
Where His servants shall serve Him
And look in His face.

W. Remfry Hunt.

One minister attributes the doubling of the Children's Day offering in his school to the fact that he gave a stirring missionary plea from the platform on the evening the program was given. When he had finished he called for five-dollar subscriptions, and they came! He says the church is developing a missionary conscience.

A friend in Kansas sent his thirty-second Annuity gift to the Foreign Society recently. The income from these bonds will support this good brother and his wife as long as they live. They are relieved of all care and responsibility in their old age and are supremely happy that their savings are in the Lord's work.

Ready for a ride over in Mungeli, India.

Stephen J. Corey says: "The War Emergency of the Foreign Society absolutely demands that $150,000 be raised on Children's Day."

"I wonder if the White Chief means us?"

The Sunday-schools last year made the greatest offering in their history. The total amount was $108,121.35.

A preacher who was greatly inspired in one of the Men and Millions emergency meetings said at the close of the meeting, "Now I must go back into the valley of the shadow of 'tightwads'." We prophesy that when that preacher got back there were some great movings in the valley of dry bones.

During the first ten days of April the Foreign Society received five Annuity gifts: one each from California, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and Florida. Since the beginning of the fund nearly $740,000 has been paid in. It is a safe and satisfactory investment, aside from the fact that this money will help advance the cause of missions on the foreign field.

Thousands of boys throughout the country earned and gave $10 for the Y. M. C. A. campaign last fall and winter. We suggest that teachers of Sunday-school classes enlist their boys in giving ten dollars to the great work of carrying the message of Christ to the millions of heathen boys who have never had a chance to hear the gospel story.

Hang up the new Children's Day Service Flag in your school so that all may see it.

One of our best business men has stirred the leadership of our whole Brotherhood by his statement concerning wealth in this urgent hour. In all of his speeches in the great Emergency Drive Campaign he has said: "No Christian man can properly represent himself in this hour and lay by a dollar above living expenses. Every cent beyond that should be given to God and country."

One school attributes its always successful Children's Day program and offering to the fact that there is systematic missionary instruction in the school. In this school may be found charts and mottoes such as, "This Church and Bible School for the World;" "We're Helping to Build a Kingdom;" "Not to Make This a Big Church, But That This Church May Be Big Enough to Make the World Better." All the year through these challenging statements face the school.

Occasionally there comes an objection to calling the first Sunday in June "Children's Day" because the adult members of the schools are more and more taking a prominent part in the activities of the day. We believe there would go up a universal protest if the name were changed. Grown people and children alike can join in this great foreign missionary celebration, just as grown-ups and children alike celebrate Christmas Day as the birthday of the Child who grew up to be the Savior of the world.

One dollar per member is not too high an average for the American Sunday-schools for Foreign Missions. It is to be hoped that there will be a thousand Sunday-schools this year that will average one dollar per pupil.

When the school makes its offering a white seal should be placed in the red

An "ambulance" on its way to the Laoag, P. I. hospital.

F. M. Rains says: "Urge the Sunday-schools not to fail on that $150,000."

field. If the school exceeds any previous offerings, a gold seal will be sent.

News comes that Chang Chien, the great Chinese millionaire and philanthropist, has opened all the schools of our Nantungchow district for the teaching of the Bible and Christianity. Frank Garrett, our missionary there, has more than he can do to answer the opportunity for addresses of this kind. Wine and tobacco are forbidden to the students of this whole section in China. Chang Chien now has 1,600 in his orphanages and 250 in his school for the blind. These are the first institutions of this kind conducted by a non-Christian Chinese.

Schools that have not already ordered their Children's Day supplies should do so immediately. State the *average attendance*, and all the supplies will be forwarded immediately.

Dr. Pickett, of the Philippine Islands, in describing the terrible emergency they face in the hospitals because of the high prices of medicines, says: "And shall we tell these people when they come racked with pain of some terrible disease, '*Keep your pains till the war is over*'?" How such a statement puts us to shame! Would we deny our soldiers at the front medicines and physicians because of war prices on drugs? It seems almost traitorous to even mention such a possibility. Can we treat as less sacred our healing ministry in the name of Christ on the mission fields?

Send for a white star to be placed on the Missionary Service Flag. Every Sunday-school and church that has sent out a missionary or a minister is entitled to a white star.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT NEVIS, ALBERTA, CANADA.

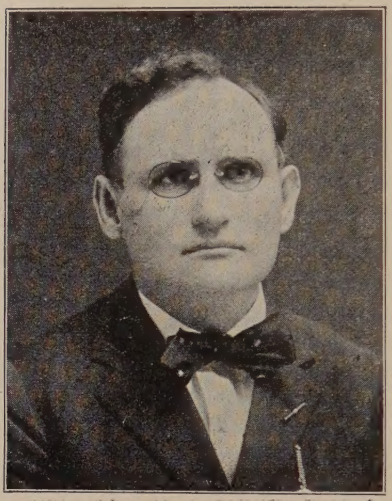
This little Sunday school has already sent $8.00 for Foreign Missions. There are several Indian children in the class. Edward Utz is the minister.

"Come," said Sepa and Lazaro in Filipino, "to the Christian Sunday School and learn about Jesus."

The Emergency Drive of the Men and Millions Movement has set new giving standards, even for the children of our churches. The minimum gift is $5, and thousands of children are earning the money to redeem pledges of this kind. The Sunday-schools should set a high standard for Children's Day. Five-dollar gifts should be the rule, and not the exception. No leader should cheapen the great Foreign Missionary appeal in this hour of glorified stewardship by suggesting minimum gifts. Let us be as courageous and forward-looking as we are in considering Red Cross and Army Y. M. C. A.

One section of the new Children's Day exercise this year is entitled "Children's Day and Old Man Grump." This is a very interesting and humorous part of the program. When Old Man Grump comes tramping on the platform the whole audience will be excited until the old man is converted to the foreign missionary program.

Dr. Patton, of the American Board, tells of one man who is supporting 150 native preachers under the American Board and who is, by his gifts, in touch with twenty-seven of the Board's missionaries. He prays for these every day by name, and the connection has brought great joy into his life. This man spends very little on himself, by far the larger proportion of his profits going into missionary work. An-

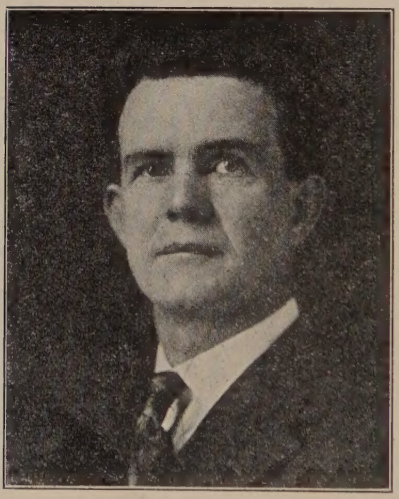


R. B. MITCHELL,

Pastor Christian Church, Whitesboro, Texas. This church has a membership of about 150, but has raised the full $600 to become a Living Link in the Foreign Society

E. SAWAKI,

Sunday School Evangelist, Osaka, Japan, and his interesting family.



C. H. HULME,

Minister Christian Church, Bartlesville, Okla. The Bartesville Church has just become a Living Link in the Foreign Society and is very happy over this advance step.

A. L. CRIM,

Pastor First Christian Church, Eugene, Oregon. This church will continue its Living Link relationship, supporting one of its own daughters, Miss Effie McCallum in China.

If every school has the real spirit of Children's Day, we will go far beyond $150,000.

other man gives fifty per cent of his income to missions, instead of the ten which is the ideal of many. Another is ambitious to give away ninety per cent. A Western business man, beginning on the tenth basis, has, with increasing success, raised the proportion of his gifts to fifteen, twenty, and finally to thirty per cent. His partner said, "You should not give such sums; nobody else is doing it." He took the question home with him and thought it over, and the next day said to his partner: "I have made up my mind that I have nothing to do with the giving of other people. It is none of my business what they are giving, or theirs what I am giving. It is between me and the Lord. I propose to give according as the Lord prospers me."

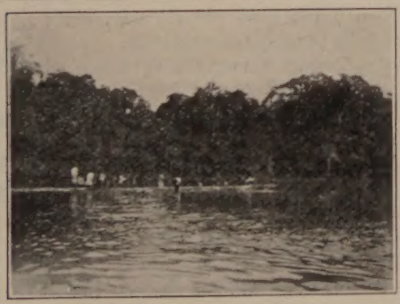
IS CHRIST NEEDED IN JAPAN?

I recently asked 126 seniors of the Akita High School, "Who was the Fountain of all Truth?" Not one could answer. One man ventured, "Conscience."—L. D. Oliphant.

Thaddaeus Bitumba

The Congo Preacher Who "Couldn't Quit"

BY EVERARD R MOON



Price, 10 cents.

This is a wonderful story of the courage, patience and steadfast purpose of a native African. How one man could endure so much and still remain true to his best ideal, is truly marvelous. The story of Bitumba is an answer to the question, "Are the native leaders reliable?"

The Children's Day Poster, of which the above is a reproduction in miniature, is beautifully colored and strikingly portrays "The Spirit of Children's Day."

"DOING THE DOCTRINE."

In Korea people use some unique phrases. When a Korean decides to become a Christian he tells his friends that he has made up his mind to "do the doctrine." This is like the Chinese convert who made this quaint confession of faith: "I am now reading the Bible, and behaving it." The Bible is first and foremost a book to read, but in China and in Korea they understand that it is also a book to obey.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

One minister writes of THE INTELLIGENCER as a "gold mine." Paragraphs from it are read in the mid-week prayer service. Sometimes the poem is committed to memory and recited by some bright girl. Many a mid-week service would be greatly helped by the injection of some of the inspiring information found in the missionary magazines.

DIAMONDS FOR THE KING.

A good woman in Missouri, who heard Mr. C. M. Yocum, Western Secretary, deliver an address upon the needs of the foreign field, gave fourteen small diamonds for the work. The diamonds are valued at about $100. She felt that the call was so urgent that she could not refuse to make some offering to assist.

A NEW RECORD.

The church at Germantown, Ky., that has preaching only half time, has paid its $600 in cash for a Living-link for the missionary year closing September 30, 1918. This is a new record for half-time churches. Brother Hugh S. Calkins is the pastor of the church. The members of the

A study in Brown and White.

church are greatly enthused over this new relationship. We trust that other churches that have preaching only half time, who are as able as Germantown, will be willing to follow their good example.

FAITHFUL SUNDAY-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN JAPAN.

Japan has a National Sunday-school Association. Their secretary is Rev. H. Kawasumi. Mr. Kawasumi just reported to the World's Sunday School Association about the giving of medals for Sunday-school attendance and made the interesting statement: "Last Christmas we gave medals for those who attended Sunday-school without rest through the year. There were 3,602, and those who continued five years were 19. Of the teachers who had taught classes through five years there were 77, and for ten years there were 18." There are about 200,000 in the Sunday-schools of Japan.

THE CHRISTIAN OCCUPATION OF AFRICA.

This is the title of a new book on Africa which is just off the press. It is a book containing about two hundred pages. It contains the addresses and reports of a conference on Africa, held in New York City last November. At this conference about thirty Foreign Missionary Boards working in Africa were represented. The conference lasted three days and was perhaps the most representative conference on Africa ever held. The book "The Christian Occupation of Africa" contains all of the addresses, the findings, and the suggestions made at that conference. It sells for twenty-five cents and can be had from the Foreign Society.

"MY HEART'S BLOOD IS IN THIS."

It is with these words that one of our able ministers closes his appeal to his own people in behalf of the Every Member Canvass. This was not a rhetorical flourish, but a statement of truth. The churches this good man has served have invariably increased their offerings for missions, and their contributions for local expenses as well. And this is the reason. The leader had thoroughly informed himself as to the facts, and because he had he could not help but put his heart's blood into his sermons and prayers. Not only so, but he gave the people an example of generous giving. His giving convinced them that he was in downright earnest, and they felt that they must respond to his appeals. Wherever a man puts his heart's blood into his ministry there will be results. This is one secret of a prosperous ministry.

OPPORTUNITY.

There was a man who dreamed one day
  Of great things that he meant to do;
But idly in the sunshine lay
  The while he dreamed; and never knew
What proud, bright shape was drawing nigh,
Or listened to its thrilling cry:
  "Arise, arise, and follow me,
  And make your dream reality!"
Until it passed away again,
And, passing, smote the dreamer's brain
With sudden sense of loss and pain.

"Who calls me?" anxiously he cried;
  "Oh, speak! Oh, come once more to me!"
But far away a voice replied.
  "My name is Opportunity!
Who welcomes me with swift embrace
Shall meet me always face to face;
  But the stern truth is known of yore,
  Neglected once, I come no more!"
And still the dreamer in the sun
Imagines great deeds to be done,
  Yet sees, alas! the fruit of none.

THE NEW UNION (KY.) CHURCH.

This is the church that has led all the churches in the brotherhood in its average offering for causes outside itself last year.

This church gave an average of $15 a member. What are the reasons? The church is made up of prosperous farmers who are able to give. They are intelligent. In every house one finds the best papers and magazines. On this account the members are interested in Liberty Bonds, Y. M. C. A., and Red Cross. Some of them canvassed that part of the country in the interest of Food Conservation, War Stamps, and such things. Ten years ago J. A. Holton was minister of the New Union Church. He instructed the church as to its duty and urged that every call be heeded. Professor Fortune has served the New Union Church and has kept alive and developed the spirit of interest in others and the duty of responding to their needs. The church wishes its ministers to present every claim at the proper time. Dean Geo. W. Brown is the minister now.

NEEDED: MATRON FOR MANILA HOSPITAL.

One of the greatest emergencies of the Foreign Society just now is at the hospital at Manila, P. I. Mrs. Lemmon, the wife of the doctor in charge, is not at all well and the Society needs a lady superintendent for the hospital to look after the Filipino nurses and act as matron to the institution. This is a great opportunity for Christian service. While it would be well for this person to acquire the native language, it is not absolutely necessary. All of the nurses speak English and this work could be carried on without the native tongue. A woman between the ages of twenty-five and forty would be acceptable, who has the qualifications and training. We should have some one at this post immediately.

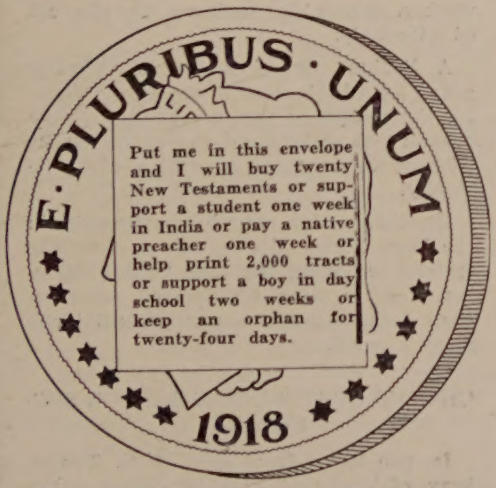
THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN JAPAN.

This institution is now assured. Six societies have united in its support. The Foreign Society is one of the number. This school is to be headed by some of the most prominent educators of Japan. Dr. Nitobi is to be the dean of deans; Mr. Hampei Nago, chief of the Central Railway Bureau, will be the vice-president and business manager. The six societies that

Price, 50 cents.

Not since the days of "The Lady of the Decoration" has a more winsome, gripping missionary story been written than "The Days of June," by Mary Culler White. It is the life story of a young Southern girl, who in spite of oppositions galore, went to China as a missionary. Her experiences are told in a natural every-day sort of way that holds the reader from start to finish.

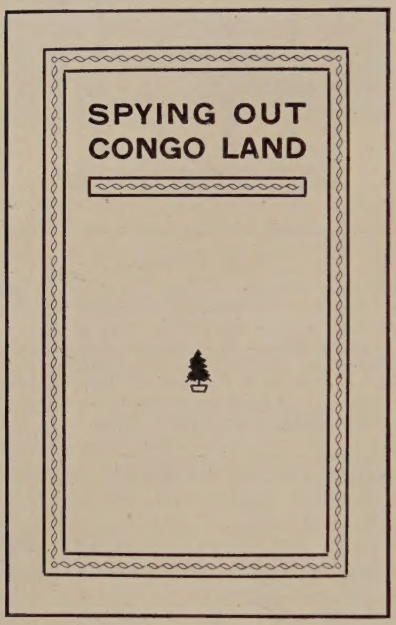
CHILDREN'S DAY OFFERING
For Foreign Missions
FIRST SUNDAY IN JUNE


E PLURIBUS UNUM
Put me in this envelope and I will buy twenty New Testaments or support a student one week in India or pay a native preacher one week or help print 2,000 tracts or support a boy in day school two weeks or keep an orphan for twenty-four days.
1918

Give the dollar a chance on Children's Day. Through the Foreign Society it will help support 190 Missionaries and nearly a thousand native workers in China, Japan, India, Africa, Tibet, and Philippine Islands.

WATCHWORD, $150,000 from our Sunday Schools for Foreign Missions this year.

have united to support this institution conduct seventeen high schools for girls in different parts of the empire. These will serve as feeders for the new college, though the school is in no way limited to these seventeen high schools. There is good reason to believe that within two or three years others of the larger Christian bodies in Japan will join the movement, so that from the very outset this important enterprise will have back of it a very large per cent of the Christian forces of the empire. The Women's Christian College is to be the highest in grade of any school for women in Japan.



"SPYING OUT CONGO LAND."

This little book contains the story of a journey of three thousand miles by E. R. Moon, E. A. Johnston, Dr. W. A. Frymire, and W. R. Holder. They went into regions never before occupied by Protestant or Catholic missionaries. They made a fairly accurate survey of the whole Congo field to be worked by the Foreign Society and C. W. B. M. Not since the days of Livingstone has a more thorough piece of work been done by a group of missionaries. The book contains many facts about the population, accessibility of the country, customs of the people, native industries, native foods, etc. Also the new Ten Year Program for that field. The book sells for 15 cents. In the April number of THE MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER a mistake was made in the price of this book. It is to sell for FIFTEEN CENTS, and not twenty-five.

SELECTED FROM THE "MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD" FOR APRIL.

Forty per cent of the people of India live in areas where the proportion of Christian workers to the population is only one in 115,000.

Christianizing America's laws and policies dealing with non-Christian lands is a vital and integral part of the full missionary program of the American church.

A converted thug in North India became such a man of prayer that he came to the missionary asking to be taught geography in order that he might learn the names of more places to pray for.

Two young Siamese women, one the daughter of the attorney-general, have gone to Manila to study medicine at their own expense in order to become the first women physicians in Siam.

One far-reaching effect of the war is seen in the fact that Hindu soldiers in France deliberately broke caste by drinking out of the same cup with a Christian worker, stating that their act was the seal of friendship.

A Brahmo Samaj leader of Calcutta asked for a Bible class in the life of Christ for the women of that community on the ground that social freedom was dangerous without the restraining influence of Christianity.

Candidates for church membership in the West Africa Mission are so carefully trained in giving that the "Every Member Plan" is taken for granted, contributions being regarded as an essential element in worship.

CHINA'S BUSY SUNDAY-SCHOOL SECRETARY.

In one letter from Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, of Shanghai, Field Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, a few things are named indicating the active life that must be lived by one who seeks to help the Sunday-schools of a nation. The

C. W. Plopper, Treasurer, says: "If the schools can reach $150,000, it will give us the opportunity to again open some of the regular work that has been closed on account of lack of funds."

date was November 6, 1917. He was dictating the letter an hour before the meeting of their executive council. The next morning he took a steamer for South China to make a Sunday-school tour that would last till after Christmas. Two weeks would then be spent in the office before starting on another trip, covering Hankow, Changsha, and up the great Yangtszekiang. By that time Sherwood Eddy would have arrived, and co-operation in that campaign would demand both time and strength. Previously there had been active work with the Buckman party. Particular emphasis is placed by the party on the "personalization and spiritualization of every department of mission work." With this Buckman party Mr. Tewksbury had part in two summer conferences and in city conferences in Peking, Tientsin, Hangchow, Nanking, and Shanghai.

Suggestions for the Children's Day Offering.

THE OFFERING.

This is a time of giving. The whole world to-day is dependent on the gifts of nations and people. America, with her plea for liberty, stands back of every agency that is helping to guard this plea. Her men and women are subscribing to the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. gladly and understandingly. Boys and girls, because they hear in school and home that national liberty is threatened, are eagerly and cheerfully earning their own money, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty-five dollars, that they may buy Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and pledge to the Army Y. M. C. A. The great work of Foreign Missions should be put on the same basis.

ASK FOR FIVE-DOLLAR GIVERS.

In the *Emergency Drive* of the Men and Millions Movement $5 was the minimum amount asked for. Hundreds of boys and girls pledged this amount, some of them giving their War Savings Stamps and thus accomplishing two results. Five dollars is not too much for hundreds of children for Children's Day.

AN AVERAGE OF ONE DOLLAR A MEMBER.

This is the aim of many schools. In order to realize this there must be a goodly number who give $5 and over, to make up for the Beginners' and Primary Departments, in which there will be many who cannot give a dollar.

CHILDREN'S DAY AND THE ADULT CLASSES.

Should the adult classes have any part on Children's Day? Yes, by all means. What part? The part of leaders in making the offering. The offering is the paramount issue on Children's Day. Money is needed to carry on the work already begun. The adults have more money than the children. They can not only lend encouragement to the children to fill up their coin collectors, but they can also make their own offerings, and these offerings should always be larger and more liberal than the offerings of the children.

BY CLASSES.

The most successful offerings have come from schools where a class apportionment is made. Some weeks before Children's Day a list of classes is put on the blackboard and the apportionment (decided by conference with teachers) placed opposite. Room should be left to insert the amount as each class raises its part.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN FOR CHILDREN'S DAY.

In all of the cities throughout the country there has been organized groups of four-minute men to speak at all kinds of gatherings: moving-picture shows, theaters, shop meetings, commercial clubs, women's meetings, rotary clubs, etc. This for the purpose of boosting War Savings Stamps, Thrift Stamps, volunteers for ship building, Liberty Bonds, etc. These four-minute men have done and are doing excellent service. The superintendent should organize a group of four-minute men to speak before the various Sunday-school classes and departments in behalf of the Children's Day offering. They should boost this for three or four weeks in advance, so that by the time Children's Day arrives every class in the entire school will be "Over the Top."

Bert Wilson says: "When you raise the $150,000, don't keep it; send it in at once."

Some Suggestions on How to Give the Program Successfully on Children's Day.

"The Spirit of Children's Day," the program for this year is something more than a collection of recitations and songs and dialogs. Beginning with the very conception of Children's Day in 1881, the history of the movement is developed, year by year, until the present time. It is the feeling that Sunday-schools everywhere should use this program, even though the offering is raised by weekly giving and does not depend on a special program.

The Exercises. The five exercises, "Even the Babies Love Children's Day," "A Missionary Mother Goose," "Knowing Jesus Makes a Difference," "Children's Day and Old Man Grump," "The Spirit of Children's Day," use boys and girls from the Cradle Roll, Primary, Junior, Intermediate Departments, with a few seniors or adults. A good plan is to assign the exercises to some one in each of these departments to prepare. Thus rehearsals may be held separately until a week before Children's Day, when all come together for a few full rehearsals.

The Songs. With the exception of No. 12 in the Program, which is not included in all hymn books, the songs in which the congregation will join are quite familiar and will need no practice.

"*All the Children of the World*," used in connection with "A Missionary Mother Goose," by the Primary children, must be memorized and will need a number of rehearsals, that it may be perfectly familiar and sung with animation.

"*Coming, Coming, Yes, They Are*," the Processional Song, is perhaps the most important in the program. There are six verses, and they will probably all be needed before the procession reaches the front of the auditorium. See that the words are memorized and sung with understanding and good enunciation. There is a wonderful message in this song itself, and a jumbling of words and forgetting of lines will greatly mar the inspiration and effect.

"*Not Half Have Ever Been Told*" is the solo song of the program, or it can be used most effectively as a quartet and chorus. The words contain the missionary challenge and should be clearly enunciated.

When hot weather comes the missionaries in India must take the children high up in the mountains for a vacatoin. Sometimes they have a picnic, as you can see.

Save the wheat; save the meat; save the sweet, but don't forget to make your contribution for $150,000.

Stewardship and Tithing.

TITHERS VS. OTHER GIVERS.

A church in Charlotte, N. C., has made a study of the returns from its duplex envelopes, with the following striking results:

The non-tithers number 160.	The tithers number 90.
Seventy families of the 160 non-tithers own their homes.	Only nineteen families of the 90 tithers own their homes. Therefore, 71 tithers do not own their homes.
For congregational expenses 210 members paid $1,394.01, or $6.50 per capita.	For congregational expenses the 90 tithers paid $2,639.36, or $29.33 per capita.
Where all the members paid $1 each on an average.	The tithers paid on an average $4.50 each.
Whereas 210 members gave $371.51 to missions, or $1.77 per capita.	The 90 tithers gave $386.52 to missions, or $4.29 per capita.
For the building fund 210 members gave $991.72, or $4.72 per capita.	For the building fund the 90 tithers gave $956.30, or $10.63 per capita.
For all purposes 210 members contributed $2,757.24, or $13.13 per member.	For all purposes the 90 tithers gave $3,982.18, or $44.25 per capita.

This shows that, while the tithers were not more comfortable in circumstances than the non-tithers, they give on an average 3.37 times as much for all church purposes, 4.5 as much for congregational expenses, 2.25 as much for the building fund, and 2.5 as much for missions.

TEN THOUGHTS ON TITHING.

1. "It costs a good deal to pay the tithe to the Lord, but it costs a good deal more not to pay it." (Whalon.)

2. The Christian church has fallen below even the Jewish low-water mark of a single tithe." (George Sherwood Eddy.)

3. "All the tithe of the land is the Lord's, and not to pay it is robbing him; and that is a sure way to bring down his displeasure." (Bailey.)

4. "To dedicate the tenth of what we have is mere duty; charity begins beyond it; free-will offerings beyond that again." (Frances Ridley Havergal.)

5. "We may safely take the tenth as a starting point, for there are few who would care to give less than the heathen and the Jews." (William S. Salimon.)

6. "In the light of Christ's teaching, the 'whole tithe' for us may be more than a tenth. Jacob had no church to support and the Jews no world to evangelize." (George Sherwood Eddy.)

7. "The man who prays 'Thy kingdom come,' and does not give some just proportion of his income to promote his kingdom, is a conscious hypocrite." (F. E. Clark.)

8. "Christians should regard money as a trust. They are stewards of Jesus Christ for everything they have, and they ought to see his image and superscription on every dollar they possess." (T. L. Cuyler.)

9. "A tenth of his income was required of the Jew to be set apart and sacredly devoted to God's treasury. And this was the 'first tenth,' and not the last tenth; the 'first fruits,' and not the dregs and leavings." (A. J. Gordon.)

10. "Some of us could tell of such sweet and singular lessons of trust in this matter of tithing that they are written in golden letters of love in our memory. Of course, there will be trials of our faith in this, as in all else." (Frances Ridley Havergal.)

TITHING AND THE INCOME TAX.

In the agitation for tithing many people said they could not tithe because they could not estimate their exact income.

$150,000 will help send some new missionaries who will be ready to go in August and September.

With the coming of the war and the income tax this excuse is forever done away. Each single man whose income is $1,000 or more, and each married man whose income is $2,000 or more, is compelled to make returns to the Government authorities. It is not a question of guess work. He must fill out the blanks and swear to the amounts received.

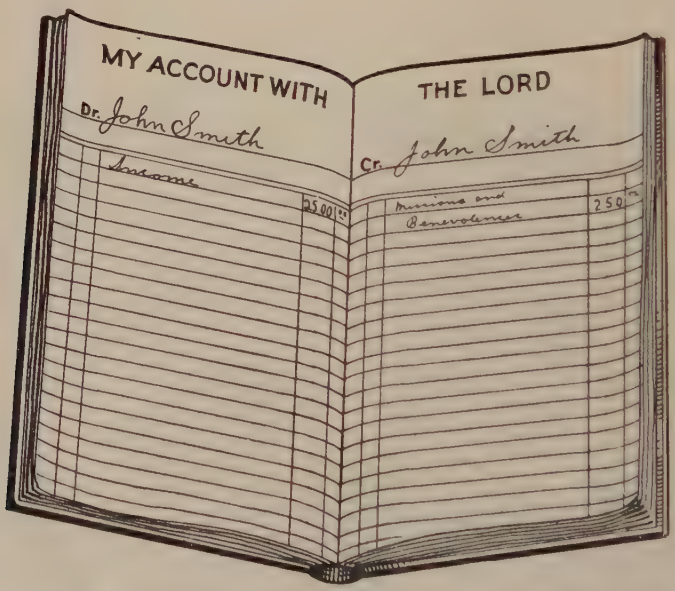
The same basis of estimating the income tax is the proper basis upon which to estimate one's tithe for religious purposes. One of the interesting things about the new income tax is that the Government allows fifteen per cent exemption for religious and benevolent work. That is, if a person has an income of $5,000 he is allowed $750 exemption before the income tax is estimated. This indicates that the Government puts a premium upon benevolent and religious offerings, that in fact it expects people to make contributions to religious work.

A saloon-keeper recently in handing in his income blank entered a zero under "Contributions to Charitable and Religious Work." It would be interesting to know how many Christians fill in one per cent or three per cent for this purpose when they might have had the joy of filling in fifteen per cent. How long will it be until the church will have its ideals to religion as high as the Government?

I will place no value on anything I have or may possess except in its relation to the kingdom of God.—David Livingstone.

Not, How much of my money shall I give to God? but, How much of God's money shall I keep for myself?

Property is the gateway to religion. God himself hath made it so. Men will neglect their holy books, and they will forget to pray, but they will never forget to count their money nor to measure their wheat. It is ever thus upon the earth, and ever shall be. Therefore before prayer, before almsgiving, before the reading of any sacred book, comes this simple yet searching question of the Lord, "What is in thine hand?" As I answer that question I shall know the road upon which I am traveling, whether it be the glorious highway of the living God or the dim pathway that loses itself in mists and shadows.—Calkins.



The above cut shows a new system of bookkeeping with the Lord. There are thousands of people who systematically set apart at least one-tenth of their income for religious purposes. Many are able to give more than one-tenth. Persons who have systematically set apart such a proportion of their income testify that it is the most satisfactory way of giving that they have ever experienced. Wanted: 1,250,000 Tithers Among the Disciples of Christ.

Join the War Emergency League and give $5.00 or more to apply on $150,000.

MRS. E. A. JOHNSTON,

Of Africa. The little baby was born only a few months ago in America, and Mr. Johnston has not yet seen her. He is expected home soon.

ALLEN WILSON,

Pastor Christian Church, Valdosta, Ga. This church has just entered the Living Link ranks of the Foreign Society and will support a Unit in the great work at Manila, P. I. The pastor and church take great interest in the new and larger life of the church.

SHINGO TATEBE

is the son of a Japanese preacher. He is being supported and educated by the Aylmer, Canada, Sunday school.

IRA PATERNOSTER,

Foreign Missionary Secretary for Australia. Each year the plates of the Children's Day program are sent to him for their own special imprint.

$150,00 on Children's Day will help to relieve the exchange situation in China, Japan, Tibet, and India, which is costing the Society this year nearly $50,000.

Finish the Emergency Drive—And Do It Now!

In the necessity that required it, in the faith that inspired it, in the method that prepared it, in the principles that have been established by it, and in the manifold results that will follow it, the Disciples' Emergency Drive is by far the greatest thing in the history of the restoration movement until this hour.

Taking stock January 1, every institution and organization of the brotherhood was found to be facing three conditions: 1. Debts and deficits amounting in the aggregate to a million dollars, and this after a period of the most careful and sound financiering they have ever known. They were like the young man with 160 acres of land whose father gave him as much more, compelling him to go into debt to plant it. 2. With increases in receipts that in ordinary lines would mean good progress the costs of doing every sort of work had so multiplied that the very life of the work was at stake, as every day since the first of the year has made increasingly clear. 3. Both opportunities and responsibilities have multiplied on every hand. The church, like the nation, has suddenly come into a new world. While as a country we lay out as much in one year as in the previous century, as a church we cannot meet the hour with a mere ten or twenty-five per cent advance over the heedless and selfish days of peace.

A business man, Mr. E. M. Bowman, of New York and Chicago, dared to apportion the several States a total of $2,447,000. That was accepted as the goal of the drive, not because anyone saw how it could be raised, but because it was clearly seen to be the minimum amount with which we could hope to meet the emergency. Yet it is an average of only $1.98 per member! It does not look like a war footing for the church of Christ. Already we are beginning to be ashamed of it. Where the people are really aware of the war they are going far beyond such trifling. The four hundred members of the Central Church, New York City, have set their goal at $20,000, which is $50 per member. It is not a wealthy church, but it does know what is going on in the world.

As the task of raising within ninety days, *in addition to all regular offerings*, more than the grand total of all our giving to missions, benevolence and education, by churches, Bible schools, C. W. B. M., Endeavor Societies, bequests, annuities and personal offerings, in the whole of last year, was impossible by all our old standards of giving, it was impossible by our old methods. In twenty-one conferences of one day each, four on the Pacific Coast and seventeen east of the Rocky Mountains, the ministers and a smaller number of other active workers, men and women, were called together and told the facts of the emergency.

Five out of six of the ministers who are giving full time to the work attended the conferences. Then the task was left with them to present to the churches. Wherever the people have had a full and fair statement of the emergency from their own preacher they have responded splendidly. The innumerable miracles that justify this statement will be known before this magazine appears.

But churches without regular preaching have taken such notable part in the drive that no congregation can be excused on that account. Little country churches that never have more than occasional, and seldom more than accidental, preaching are giving $100, $500, and $1,000 each. In one of these, where rain had kept all but seventeen away, the question was asked, "How many have observed meatless and wheatless and sweetless days for the government?" All hands were raised. After a pause, "How many, in all your lives, have ever observed a meatless, wheatless, or sweetless day for the kingdom of God?" Not a hand was raised. One woman with tears answered, "I have never made a sacrifice for God, and I am going to give $100 now." Others followed her example until the total from the little company became $750. *And never again will that be a weak little church!*

Tithe your income for a week and help reach $150,000 June 2d.

Emergency Drive for Missions, Benevolence and Education.

MEN AND MILLIONS MOVEMENT.

APRIL, 1918.

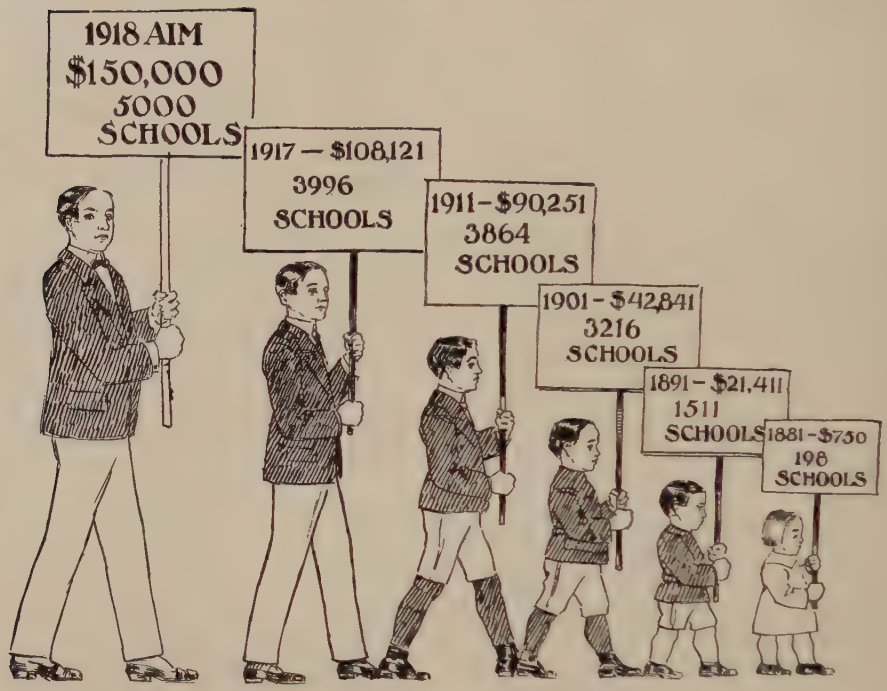
STATE	TOTAL OFFERINGS 1917	MEMBERS	EMERGENCY APPORTIONMENT	PER MEMBER
Alabama	$4,192 01	8,100	$7,000 00	$0 90
Arkansas	8,953 35	13,700	15,000 00	1 10
Arizona	1,941 65	1,560	2,500 00	1 60
California, Northern..	131,943 45	14,055	25,000 00	1 80
California, Southern..		19,250	100,000 00	5 20
Colorado	14,034 37	12,000	25,000 00	2 10
Florida	4,422 15	2,770	7,500 00	2 70
Georgia	9,298 45	16,780	15,000 00	85
Idaho	3,242 29	4,400	5,000 00	1 15
Illinois	131,689 96	116,000	200,000 00	1 75
Indiana	149,370 68	138,000	250,000 00	1 80
Iowa	114,468 49	71,000	150,000 00	2 10
Kansas	95,070 44	68,000	125,000 00	1 80
Kentucky	144,486 66	133,000	200,000 00	1 40
Louisiana	3,218 20	3,567	5,000 00	1 40
Maryland, Delaware, and Dist. of Col.	14,334 85	9,000	20,000 00	2 10
Michigan	25,007 12	13,490	25,000 00	1 85
Minnesota	8,265 94	5,140	12,500 00	2 50
Mississippi	3,018 68	6,942	5,000 00	70
Missouri	133,419 42	146,000	250,000 00	1 75
Montana	5,147 08	3,570	5,000 00	1 40
Nebraska	42,959 86	24,000	75,000 00	3 10
Nevada	25 00	.....	.....	....
New England	4,302 55	2,900	5,000 00	1 70
New Jersey	922 98	425	1,500 00	3 50
New York	56,245 18	11,000	75,000 00	6 80
New Mexico	4,389 79	3,285	5,000 00	1 60
North Carolina	11,808 00	21,318	20,000 00	90
North Dakota	263 49	285	.....	....
Ohio	192,567 71	106,000	250,000 00	2 35
Oklahoma	23,648 78	41,000	75,000 00	1 80
Oregon	12,072 78	16,000	20,000 00	1 25
Pennsylvania	44,940 60	35,000	100,000 00	2 90
South Carolina	1,947 28	4,570	3,000 00	70
South Dakota	1,504 05	1,650	3,000 00	1 85
Tennessee	42,062 08	24,000	75,000 00	3 10
Texas	87,773 05	52,000	150,000 00	2 90
Utah	262 18	267	.....	....
Virginia	31,182 95	34,000	75,000 00	2 20
Washington	19,329 94	17,000	25,000 00	1 50
West Virginia	13,692 35	17,000	25,000 00	1 50
Wisconsin	4,039 03	2,470	5,000 00	2 00
Canada and Brit. Prov.	11,132 11	9,000	10,000 00	1 05
Wyoming	244 12	676	.....	....
Miscellaneous	547,230 22	.....	.....	....
Totals	$2,161,868 82	1,236,843	$2,447,000 00	$1 98

NOTE.—The second column presents the offerings of the States to missions, benevolence, and education in 1917. The third gives the number of Disciples in these States. The fourth column lists the apportionment put upon the States for the present emergency drive. The last column gives the apportionment per member.

Give the dollar a chance on Children's Day by helping on $150,000.

EDITORIAL.

Reaching $150,000.



The above cut shows the progress of our Sunday-schools in missionary giving. It will be noted that in 1881, the first year after Children's Day was inaugurated, only 198 schools made offerings and the total sum was $750. Ten years later the contributing schools had increased to over fifteen hundred and the amount above $20,000. There has been a corresponding increase every year up to the present time. Last year 3,996 schools gave a total sum of $108,121.

The Kansas City convention set the goal for this year for five thousand contributing schools and $150,000. This is not a large sum for our progressive Bible schools to give. Boys and girls can easily earn $1.00 or $5.00 or $10.00 and give it to Foreign Missions. Many members of the Adult Department can give $25.00, $50.00, or $100.00 on Children's Day. The present emergency should challenge every Sunday-school to do its full duty. This is the year of all years to break all precedents and standards in our devotion to the cause of Christ. Let the news be sent around the world that the Sunday-schools in this critical year have actually surpassed the goal set by the Kansas City convention. *We can do it and we will.*

A. McLean says: "It will cheer my heart if the Sunday Schools reach $150,000 June 2d.

Realizing the Goal.

A letter from Mr. R. A. Long in *The Christian Evangelist* of March 28 states that the Independence Boulevard Church, of Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, March 24, raised $25,000 for the missionary work of the church: $15,000 of this for the war emergency drive and $10,000 for the regular missionary budget. This makes the missionary budget as much as the total current expense budget. In other words, this great church has at last realized the goal suggested by the Laymen's Missionary Movement ten years ago, "As much for others as for ourselves."

The April drive is bringing to light a number of churches that are realizing this same goal. Heretofore the slogan, "As much for others as for ourselves," among the Disciples has been merely a slogan, a dream, an unrealized goal; but in these days churches are beginning to realize that no less than that is acceptable in the eyes of a suffering world and a suffering Christ. What a tremendous force the church would be if every congregation would at once come up to that great ideal. There would never be any need for another April drive, for if the churches would realize this goal money would be provided for all of the work around the world. And the great thing about it is that every church that has reached this goal is rejoicing over it. A new joy and vision comes to the congregation. It is to be hoped that the standards being set during the war will never be lowered.

The Agony of Waiting.

A missionary from Japan recently made the following statement: "The thing that breaks the missionary down is not hard work, but *waiting—waiting, waiting* for help and equipment that never come."

We are wondering if the great church in the homeland really understands the significance of that statement. The missionary is the advance guard of Christianity. He is appointed by the home church to go out to the far fields and put down the stakes of the Kingdom. The very fact that he is sent out is a promise that he will be equipped; that the needs for the work which he begins will be met; that money for enlargement will be forthcoming; in fact, that the church will stand by him in his every effort to enlarge the Kingdom. He takes the church at its word and goes out full of life and hope and zeal and joy. He begins his task. The work is well begun; new opportunities present themselves on ever hand; new open doors are entered every day. He then writes home to the church for more equipment, more money to carry on the work, *and then waits.* It takes a long time for the reply to come, and when it does come the envelope does not contain a check for the money. He is asked to wait until next year or the following year. Then the missionary begins his task of waiting—waiting, hoping that the church will really understand and come to the rescue. Many missionaries have turned gray waiting for the help that never comes. Some have gone down to their graves waiting for the church at home to fulfill its obligation which it assumed when it sent them out. Well might the missionary cry out with the prophet of old, "How long, O Lord; how long?"

Billy Colsher, our Bookkeeper, says: "I'll work overtime to count the $150,000.

Sunday Schools That Ch

An organized Bible Class at Chuchow, China. The Foreign Society has thirty Sunday Schools in China.

One of thirty-one Sunday Schools of the Foreign Society in Manila, P. I. In all our stations in the Philippines there are eighty-seven schools with a membership of 7,792.

Mobilize, energize, advertise, realize $150,000 for Children's Day.

n's Day Helped To Start

Sunday School at Fukushima, Japan. This Sunday School always observes Children's Day. On Christmas it made a gift of $10 for Belgian Relief.

It took some time to start this Sunday School in Tibet, but it is steadily growing and will insure a church in the future.

If each school averages $1.00 per member, we will surpass $150,000 June 2d.

An Automobile or a Missionary?

The cost of an average automobile is $600 or $800; about the same as the salary of a single missionary for a year. The upkeep of the automobile is a considerable sum. There are many who support automobiles for pleasure and luxury who give nothing for the missionary task. There are others who do without automobiles in order that they may have money to support the Kingdom. Recently a man and his wife in Texas, who do not own their own home nor an automobile, decided to give $600 a year for the support of a Living-link. They had planned to secure an automobile this year, but upon hearing of the urgent need in the foreign fields decided to forego that pleasure and put the money into the support of Foreign Missions.

A brother in the South, who gives $300 on his church Living-link, does not own an automobile. He is a business man of large interests, but yet he feels that much of his money should go into missionary work. He says he has more joy out of the automobile which he does not buy than if he actually owned one; that it is more pleasure to spend the money for Foreign Missions than it is for gasoline and tires. Many members of our churches ought to seriously face the question as to whether they should spend their money for automobiles or missionaries.

Men and Millions War Emergency Drive.

The Men and Millions Movement has just completed a series of twenty-one conferences with the ministers of our churches in twenty-one different States. This for the purpose of laying before the ministers the great emergencies that now exist in all the missionary, benevolent, and educational institutions. The movement has called for $1,000,000 in cash and short-time pledges, payable by July 4, to relieve the extra emergency caused by the war; also for $1,447,000 to finish the Men and Millions Movement. The total amount to be raised between now and the first of June is $2,447,000.

Mr. Long advanced $15,000 to pay the railroad fare of the ministers to these conferences. The meetings were held in Philadelphia for Eastern Pennsylvania and the Eastern States; Pittsburgh for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, and West Virginia; Columbus for Ohio; Indianapolis for Indiana; Bloomington for Illinois; Mexico for Missouri; Des Moines for Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota; Lincoln for Nebraska; Denver for Colorado; Topeka for Kansas; Oklahoma City for Oklahoma; Fort Worth for Texas; Little Rock for Arkansas; Nashville for Tennessee; Louisville for Kentucky; Richmond for Virginia; Owosso for Michigan; Los Angeles for Southern California; Oakland for Northern California; Portland for Oregon; Seattle for Western Washington, and Spokane for Inland Empire. Never before have such representative groups of ministers met to face the facts and needs of the work. Never before have all of the facts been so laid before the ministers by the secretaries of the various organizations.

The team was under the leadership of A. E. Cory and R. H. Miller. Mis-

In doing your bit, remember that it takes eight bits to make a dollar; it takes two million bits to make $150,000.

sionaries presented the emergency caused by the war on the various mission fields; college presidents presented the emergency of the college situation; the board secretaries presented the emergency in the missionary and benevolent work.

The various States were apportioned certain amounts in proportion to their membership. This total amount was divided into district and county quotas. Practically every county and district throughout the entire country accepted its apportionment and has agreed to raise the money. At this writing it is too early to predict what the final outcome will be, but indications point toward a great success. If a great people like the Disciples of Christ with a congregational form of government can mobilize themselves and accomplish such a task in a couple of months' time, it will usher in a new day for Christianity. The only authority is the authority of the task, the compelling obligation of the need, the urgent necessity of the present world crisis and world opportunity. It is to be hoped that every goal will be realized and that the whole church will rally to the call and actually accomplish the task.

The Lines are Bending.

Just as we have been watching with keenest anxiety the Allied battle lines in Europe these recent days, so your leaders have had their eyes upon the thin, poorly supported lines of our missionaries at the front. These lines have bent, and even broken, in many places. Immediate reinforcements are necessary or there will be sections of our work destroyed for many years to come. We will enumerate a few of the outstanding war emergencies of the Foreign Society:

1. Four of the hospitals are closed because of lack of medical missionaries and supplies. These institutions are the only healing plants among a population of at least two million people. In these hospitals we have been treating fully fifty thousand patients a year. Unless reinforcements come these multitudes must plainly and heartlessly be told that they must keep their sufferings and cruel diseases until the war is over.

2. In almost every field schools have been closed and anxious pupils held back from Christian teaching. In India three schools have just been closed for lack of funds. In Japan our school of domestic science in connection with the large girls' school in Tokyo has been closed. It has been the pride of our educational work in Japan and a model to which the normal teachers of the nation came to be inspired for their own schools throughout the empire.

3. Greatly needed building operations have been halted. South Gate, Nanking, has been waiting thirty years for a building in which to do their work. A noble church in a great community stands waiting for equipment. We have the land and have the money for the building, but war prices have made it impossible to build the needed structure without more money. In the great city of Wuhu, China, Alexander Paul has waited for twelve years for buildings for his institutional church, boys' and girls' schools, and needed equipment. Fifteen thousand dollars was sent him two years ago; it will take $25,000 to do the work now. In India the government has offered to pay one third of the cost of a high school at Harda and one half of its support if we will build a certain type of building. The money was given but prices have been advancing until it will take almost twice

that sum to construct the buildings now.

4. The Disciples hold the middle link in the chain of mission stations through Central Africa which is to stem the Mohammedan advance from the north. With two hospitals closed and the workers hampered by a decreased force, this salient in the line is in desperate straits. The Mohammedans are coming down the Ubangi River from the north. Our force should be doubled in order that that belt of Africa shall be Christianized and forever denied to the fanatics of Islam.

5. Nantungchow, China, has a population of over four millions. It has been the most wonderful opportunity in all our work for four years. It is now increasingly so. The leading citizen of that district, who is a multimillionaire and who has established the public-school system, offers our mission access to every school in the district for the teaching of the Bible if we will but send the workers. He also asks us to establish a special school at once for the training of their leaders. This is a rare Christian opportunity and also a great emergency. We should do the needed thing there at once. Otherwise we may lose the opportunity forever.

6. In India our missionaries are in the midst of a section where mass movements toward Christianity are forming. Many villages are indicating their desire to come almost as bodies into the Christian fellowship. Our workers appeal for missionaries and more native teachers, that we may instruct these people as they come. If this is not done the church is liable to be paganized instead of the heathen people Christianized.

7. Expenses of living on the mission field have gone up fully as rapidly as here. One missionary writes that it cost him $200 above his salary for his family to live last year. Flour is $40 a barrel at Bolenge, Africa, and the submarines make it almost impossible to get it there at all. Other lands are similarly handicapped in this hour of emergency. Native evangelists on meager stipends are struggling to maintain their physical existence. We are as obligated to furnish them their necessary living as they hold the missionary lines as we are to stand by our true boys at the front as they fight the battles of liberty.

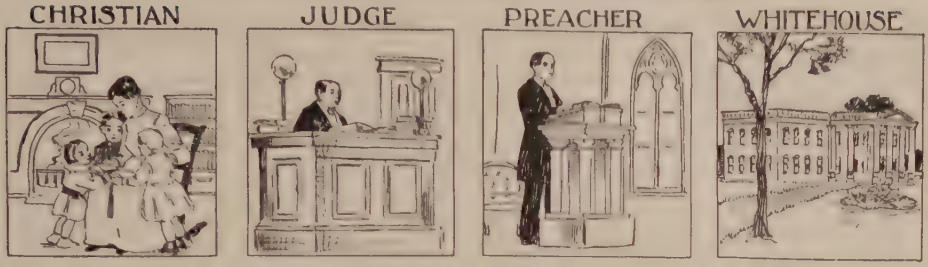
We have set forth plainly and fairly some of the great emergencies which we face. In recent weeks the call has gone out to our people to face these emergencies and meet them. We believe the heart of the brotherhood is true and that our folks will be loyal to Christ and to his work in this incomparable hour.

Mr. Rains in the South.

Our Senior Secretary, F. M. Rains, reports three Living-links secured, and possibly five, during the month of March. He also conducted two meetings: one at Montgomery, Ala., and one at Valdosta, Ga. He has been over the track of Tom Watson, the famous opponent of Foreign Missions. Mr. Rains does not think the track is very distinct, nor are the people following it very carefully. Mrs. Watson is a loyal member of the Christian Church and holds her membership at Athens, Ga., where she is much respected for her high Christian character.

During April the Secretary will visit Athens Southeastern Christian College, both of the churches in Augusta, Winder, and Meridian, Miss. He will return to Cincinnati June 1, after a campaign of seven months.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER DREAMED THIS FOR HER SON.



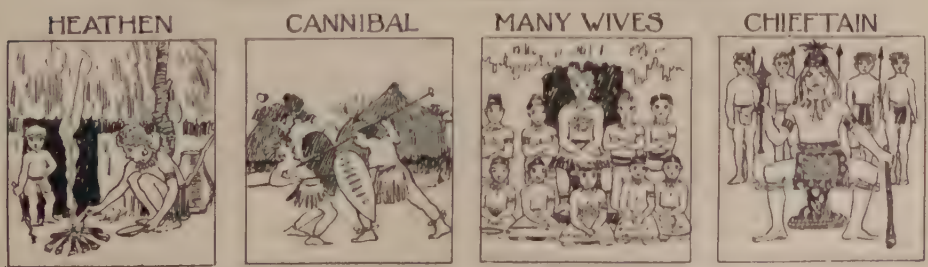
The Dreams of Two Mothers.

It is the inalienable right of a mother to dream concerning the future of her child. She has always claimed this privilege and exercised it. Rebekah lived in such a realm, Rachel dreamed concerning her boys, Hannah's ideals help explain Samuel's usefulness in God's service, and Mary, the mother of Jesus, must have spent many hours in meditation. The Scriptures tell us that after the shepherds found Jesus at Bethlehem and had made known what was spoken to them by the angel concerning the child, "All that heard it wondered . . . but Mary kept all these sayings, pondering them in her heart." In that respect Mary is the universal type of motherhood. Our mothers, too, dreamed sweet-spirited, warm-hearted dreams concerning our lives.

Do we ever stop to consider that the land of our birth and its type of civilization, or the lack of it, and the spiritual heritage of our mothers largely define the possibilities of their dreams? We who were born in America and had mothers who appreciated the inestimable opportunities of the highest civilization, tempered and molded as it is by Christian ideals, are blessed beyond human comprehension. Our mothers first dreamed that we should be good men or good women, and then they dreamed perchance that we would fill positions of honor and trust—whether in the law, in the ministry, or perhaps as the chief executive of this nation. Their dreams always outran our abilities to achieve. But Foreign Missions made their dreams possible, since the gospel was carried from the bounds of Jerusalem, all Judea, and Samaria to America, once an uttermost part of the earth. We rejoice that our American mothers can enjoy such hopeful, helpful, uplifting dreams.

Does the soul-poverty of every African woman who enters the valley of

THE HEATHEN MOTHER DREAMED THIS FOR HER SON.



Use the class apportionment plan to raise your quota of the $150,000.

the shadow of death and emerges with a man-child distress you? Pray say by what heathenish authority do we permit the horizon of the poor, ignorant, Christless African mother to be so circumscribed that she cannot dream of a more praiseworthy future for her child than that of a murderous cannibal, a polygamous owner of wives, or a chieftain who exercises power without self-control and without knowledge? If we are brethren in Christ Jesus, if we have hearts that have ever known the milk of human kindness, let us make it possible that heathen children know our God and his Christ. May our heavenly Father hasten the day when the despised, neglected mothers of heathendom may dream sweet dreams and see noble, Christian visions for their new-born babes. This we pray in the name of Him who said, "Suffer the little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

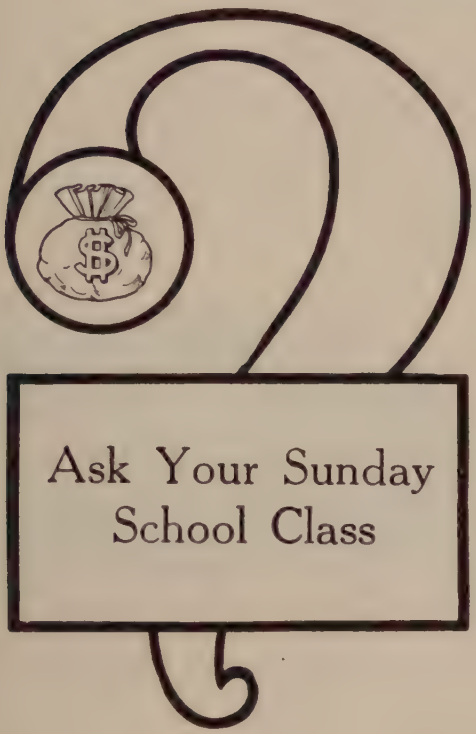
The Great Need of $750,000.

When the goal of $750,000 for this year was placed before the Kansas City convention it was with the conviction that this amount was absolutely necessary for the sustaining and strengthening of the work this year. Since that date the necessities have increased and the emergencies have become every day more apparent. Every reason given then for the raising of $750,000 for Foreign Missions this year has been increased twofold in the months that have elapsed since. We asked for $750,000 in order that the missionaries might have the $140,000 extra which they asked for from all the fields to strengthen the work and extend their lines a little. Besides this call from the weary and waiting workers the Society is under the necessity of expending more than $60,000 just because of additional war emergencies. Thus it was apparent that $750,000 would only enable us to hold our own and strengthen the salients and main lines in this time of war pressure. Since the Kansas City convention prices of transport, medicines, building materials, missionaries' food, and the support of native evangelists have all gone up. What was greatly needed at the time of the convention has now become a burning necessity. The $750,000 must be reached if we maintain the work established at the front.

We have made gains in receipts since the books closed, the end of September, but they have not been large. The churches have gained nearly $9,000, the Sunday-schools $1,500, and the Endeavor Societies over $2,000. On the other hand, there have been losses in the special receipts and individual gifts which bring the total gains down to less than $3,000. It is necessary that we push up all along the line. Every church needs to do its part. There should be the greatest Children's Day in our history and the individual givers should come up with the most generous offerings yet, in spite of the war calls. The Kansas City convention, after due deliberation, feeling the pressure of the war situation, enthusiastically and unanimously called upon the Disciples of Christ to furnish the Foreign Society $750,000 this year. Five more months of the year remain. It will take an unprecedented effort, backed up by most earnest prayer, to reach this needed goal.

If the Sunday Schools reach $150,000, it will help to reach the total aim of the Society of $750,000 by September 30th.

Teacher's Leaflet for Children's Day.



Educational. *Lesson I.*

1. How many Sunday-schools are maintained by the Foreign Society? *Ans.*—306.
2. How many pupils are enrolled? *Ans.*—21,426.
3. What is the average attendance of all our Sunday-schools in Manila? *Ans.*—1,202.
4. What is the average attendance of all our Sunday-schools in Laoag, P. I.? *Ans.*—1,250.
5. What is the average attendance of all our Sunday-schools in Harda, India? *Ans.*—About 1,000.
6. What is the average attendance of all our Sunday-schools in Tokyo? *Ans.*—1,490.
7. How many schools and colleges at work? *Ans.*—173.
8. How many pupils are enrolled? *Ans.*—6,934.
9. How many ministerial students? *Ans.*—Nearly 300.
10. How many native teachers employed? *Ans.*—272.
11. How much tuition did the pupils pay last year? *Ans.*—$23,177.

Graduates and Teachers of Girls' School, Toyko. R. A. Doan in the center.

Dormitory and Training School for Young Women, Vigan, P. I.

Eat corn bread for the sake of the kingdom as well as the country, and thus help raise $150,000.

Medical. *Lesson II.*

1. How many hospitals and dispensaries? *Ans.*—23.
2. How many treatments last year? *Ans.*—242,981.
3. How many does this average each day? *Ans.*—665.
4. What is the money value of the hospitals? *Ans.*—$77,494.
5. How much did the hospitals receive in fees? *Ans.*—$10,416.
6. How many native medical assistants? *Ans.*—46.
7. Do all the hospitals now have doctors? *Ans.*—No; three are now closed.
8. What is the greatest need? *Ans.*—More medical missionaries and more money for equipment.
9. How many people for each medical missionary? *Ans.*—In some places more than a million.
10. Why is it difficult to secure medical missionaries? *Ans.*—Because thousands of doctors are now engaged in the war.

Tisdale Hospital at Chuchow, China.

Some of the Babies in the Hospital at Manila, P. I.

Evangelistic. *Lesson III.*

1. How many churches are now kept up? *Ans.*—416.
2. Does the Foreign Society own them all? *Ans.*—It owns 166. The rest are rented.
3. What is the value of those owned? *Ans.*—$379,219.
4. How many baptisms last year? *Ans.*—2,336.
5. How many native evangelists? *Ans.*—269.
6. How many missionaries now employed? *Ans.*—190.
7. How are the missionaries classified? *Ans.*—Men, 89; Wives, 70; Single Women, 31.
8. Were any new ones sent last year? *Ans.*—*Yes*, 14.
9. Are any needed now? *Ans.*—Yes. The Society could use at least thirty at once. Doctors, teachers, evangelists, and kindergartners are needed.
10. What training does a missionary need? *Ans.*—He must complete high school and at least four years in college.

Baptizing in Pacific Ocean, Hachijo Island, Japan.

Taking the Gospel into African Forests.

An average of $1.00 per member for Children's Day is only two cents a week. Such an average from all schools would exceed $150,000.

Printing. *Lesson IV.*

1. How many printing presses owned? *Ans.*—Four.
2. Where are they? *Ans.*—One in India; one in Africa; two in the Philippine Islands.
3. How much was printed in India last year? *Ans.*—4,287,000 pages.
4. Of what did the printing consist? *Ans.*—Tracts, Gospels, song books, and Sunday-school leaflets.
5. What was printed in Africa? *Ans.*—500 copies of Life of Paul; 500 copies of a Physiology; 500 copies of an Arithmetic; 100 copies of 1 Peter and 1 Timothy; C. E. topic cards, calendars, etc.
6. What is done in Tibet? *Ans.*—Songs and short stories are translated.
7. What was published in the Philippine Islands? *Ans.*—Two weekly papers; 30,000 tracts, 4 books, illustrated booklets, etc.
8. Who runs the printing presses? *Ans.*—Native workers under the direction of the missionaries.
9. Is all the literature given away? *Ans.*—No, the native people pay as they are able.

Mission Press Building, Jubbulpore, India.

The Printers at Jubbulpore.

Miscellaneous. *Lesson V.*

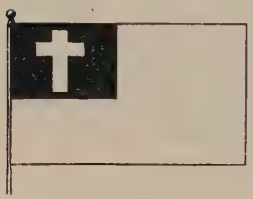
1. How many orphanages maintained? *Ans.*—Four.
2. Do most of the orphans become Christians? *Ans.*—About 90 per cent do.
3. Are Christian Endeavor societies propagated? *Ans.*—Yes. There are now 76 societies.
4. What is the total number of native helpers? *Ans.*—760.
5. Are the native Christians taught to give? *Ans.*—Yes, in every field. They gave last year $8,273.
6. How much is all the Foreign Society's property worth on the fields? *Ans.*—$642,294.
7. What industrial work is carried on in India? *Ans.*—At Damoh, India, the Society owns a farm of 400 acres worked entirely by the orphanage boys; there is also a shop for carpentry and cabinet making, a blacksmith shop, tailor shop, etc.
8. Is there industrial work in other fields? *Ans.*—In Tibet a rug factory has been started; in Africa the natives are taught how to make boards out of logs, make and burn bricks, and build houses.
9. Is industrial work necessary? *Ans.*—The people must be taught not only the advantages of civilization, but how to provide for and support themselves.
10. Are industrial missionaries needed? *Ans.*—Yes. Just now an agriculturist is needed for Africa, and a printer and agriculturist is needed for India.

Learning to be Carpenters, at Damoh, India.

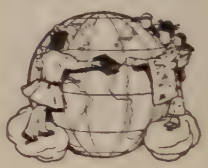
Little Boys' Class, Damoh Orphanage.

Children's Day. *Lesson VI.*

1. What is Children's Day? *Ans.*—It is the great Foreign Missionary Day among the Sunday schools.
2. When was it begun? *Ans.*—In 1881 two boys gave all the money in their savings banks for Foreign Missions.
3. How much did the Sunday schools give last year? *Ans.*—$108,121.37.
4. How many schools gave? *Ans.*—3,996.
5. How much did this school give? *Ans.*—(?)
6. What is the best method of securing a good offering? *Ans.*—The class apportionment plan.
7. How much should a class average? *Ans.*—It is hoped each class and school will average $1.00 per member this year.
8. Did any schools average that much last year? *Ans.*—Cameron, W. Va., gave $700, an average of $1.75, and Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, gave $1,450, an average of $1.61.
9. Is there need for that much during the war? *Ans.*—Yes, because of the war the need is greater than ever before.
10. To what countries does this Children's Day money go? *Ans.*—To Africa, India, Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and Tibet.
11. How many people are depending on the Christian churches for Gospel preaching? *Ans.*—Nearly 50,000,000.



The Field is the World.

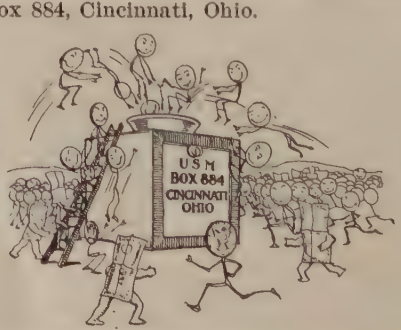


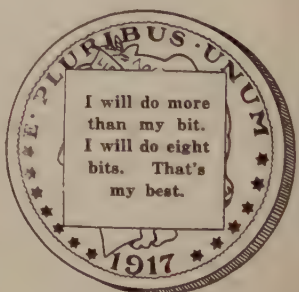
"Go Ye Into all the World."

With the Christian flag at the mast this missionary Bible School ship will reach the great world ports in safety.

The Money Test. *Lesson VII.*

1. Name some Boys' Class which made a good record last year. *Ans.*—One Boys' Class of Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, gave $52.75.
2. Did any Girls' Class do as well? *Ans.*—A class of sixteen Junior Girls in Sherman, Texas, gave $20.60.
3. How about the Young Men? *Ans.*—A Young Men's Class in Cameron, W. Va., gave $110.00
4. Do the Young Ladies keep pace with the young men? *Ans.*—A Young Women's Class in Lawrence, Kansas, gave $101.00.
5. Give an example of a Woman's Class. *Ans.*—The Loyal Women's Class of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, gave $125.00.
6. Did the Men's Class do as well? *Ans.*—The Loyal Men's Class of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, gave $150.00.
7. How much did Old Man Grump give last year? *Ans.*—Not one penny.
8. Shall this class follow his example? *Ans.*—(?)
9. What is the aim for this year, from all of the schools? *Ans.*—$150,000.
10. To whom should the Children's Day offering be sent? *Ans.*—To the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Box 884, Cincinnati, Ohio.





Old Man Grump will give $5.00 this year of the $150,000.

Our War Emergency as It Affects Medical Missions.

DR. C. L. PICKETT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

In our medical missionary work in foreign lands we are trying to do three things, viz: to relieve pain, suffering, and disease, no matter where we find it or in what condition it may be presented to us; to break down, by our surgical skill and medical knowledge, whatever prejudice there may be in the minds of the people against the real purpose of our being on the field; and to gather about us a selected group of young men and young women to whom we can teach the art of healing—a group whom we can instruct in the ordinary rules of sanitation and who, in time, can go out among their own people and take care of at least the ordinary run of their common diseases. In order to do these things supplies are an absolute necessity. We must have medicines and surgical supplies, instruments, bandages, and hospital equipment. All of these cost money. In the Philippine Islands we have been abundantly blessed of God throughout the years in that we have almost been able to make our medical work self-supporting. The Filipinos and others have paid splendidly for the services rendered. As proof of this I call to your notice the fact that, according to the last annual report, for the year ending May 1, 1917, the receipts for the one year amounted to more than the entire cost of the three hospitals in the Islands. Had it not been for the war we would certainly have had no financial emergency at the present time. But I wonder how many of you realize how tremendously the prices of supplies have gone up during the past few years.

In order that you may understand the problem with which we are confronted, I want to cite a few concrete examples. When the war broke out carbolic acid cost twenty-five cents a pint. When I left the Islands a year ago the price was $3.75. Santonin, which we must have all the time for the treatment of intestinal parasites, we used to get for $7 a pound; a year ago it was $32. Resorcin and salicylic acid, which we use constantly in the treatment of various skin diseases, went up: one of them four hundred and the other five hundred per cent. Salvarsan and neosalvarsan, with which we have made such a marvelous record in the treatment of tropical yaws, we used to get for $2.50 a tube; but on March 21 last year it cost $30 a tube. A full day's receipts at the dispensary would hardly buy enough iodoform to make an odor about the building. Phenacetin and antipyrin went up so high we had to quit using them entirely and just hold them in mind as a pleasant memory of the days when we studied materia medica. Bandage material that we used to purchase for $1.50 a bolt now costs $6; the material for our nurses' uniforms costs double and treble the former prices. And so I might go on.

I wonder if you knew that the greater part of the world's supply of castor oil has been coming from India. When the war broke out the German submarines tried to sink all that was being shipped to Europe, and the

British and the French wanted all that wasn't sunk, with which to lubricate their aeroplanes, as no other oil extant has stood the test of these new instruments of warfare. The result was that the price of castor oil went up, first 100 per cent, then 150 per cent, and where it is now I cannot say. The supply of senna leaves comes largely from Egypt. The Egyptians, being used in supplying the other needs of the British army, quit gathering the leaves, and in a few months' time the price went up 300 per cent. Cascara sagrada had not risen in price when I left the Islands, last March. The latest figures, however, are 400 per cent above the former level. Why? Because this medicine is derived from the bark of a tree that grows largely in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. When our boys and laborers in that region were called to the colors they were taken away from this industry and factories had to shut down or greatly curtail their output. Of these pills we use fifty thousand every year at our Laoag dispensary alone. Absorbent cotton, too, has gone up 400 per cent within a year—and the reason is the same. But why continue? You can easily see that the cost of the things that we must buy has gone up out of all proportion to our ability to increase our receipts on the mission field. Hence we have had to come back on the Foreign Society and ask for our Philippine medical work a budget of $3,000 in addition to all former appropriations—just the cost of keeping our thirty splendid girls in our nurses' training school and supplying their absolute necessities while they do our work, that's all. But our Society says this is new money; it can not be granted under present conditions. Men and brethren, what shall we do? We turn to you as members of the Church of Jesus Christ in America and ask, Shall we close our hospitals and quit our medical work? The conditions are practically the same on all fields. Is it your will that, as medical missionaries, we just preach from now on and quit practicing medicine? Shall we say to the heathen that "if you have pains now you will just have to keep them until the war is over"? I do not believe that is your will. Have you heard any one saying to our Government that because medicines cost more than they did formerly we must not furnish any more to our boys in France? No, you haven't. Have you heard any one saying to the Red Cross folk that because bandage material costs more that they must stop making them? Not by any manner of means. We are all saying that, no matter what the cost, our boys at the front must have all the bandages that are necessary with which to bind up their wounds. Brethren and sisters, we missionaries believe that your patriotism for the kingdom of our God is going to ring out just as true and just as perfectly as does your patriotism for the United States of America, and in this hour of most urgent need you will rise and meet the emergency.

Remember that if your school averages $1.00 per member in its Children's Day Offering, it will be awarded a beautiful hand-made silk flag.

The first Children's Day—1881—produced $750; 1918 should produce $150,000.

AMONG OUR MISSIONARIES.

About the Workers.

Miss Mary F. Lediard, Tokyo, Japan: "All regular meetings are being held. The church lost its assistant pastor. One of the boys in the Bible school will act as assistant."

Herbert Smith, Lotumbe, Africa: "There were 125 inquirers in during the month and 47 baptisms. We sent two new teachers into new territory. This was made possible by two of our Christians bringing the money for their support."

J. E. Moody, Bilaspur, C. P., India: "Three baptisms; a young man, his father and grandfather. The Christmas exercises in the schools, both in the villages and here in Bilaspur, were never better than this year. The work in this section seems encouraging."

Wm. H. Erskine, Osaka, Japan: "Ito San, the former independent assistant pastor of the Takinogawa church, comes to Osaka to assist in the work at Tennoji. This month five new girls have entered the Girls' English School. Miss Jessie Asbury is here and is taking a great interest in the work. There are ten new boys in the Boys' English School."

C. E. Benlehr, Damoh, India: "Five of the older boys are in the Army Labor Corps and one in the army. Most of the Christians in Damoh have been inoculated as a safeguard against severe attacks of plague. The sympathy and help we have shown in the Red Cross work and for the poor have been most cordially received by the government and the people in Damoh."

D. O. Cunningham, Bilaspur, C. P., India: "I am now in a week's meeting with all the evangelists present. I am trying to get our hearts and minds right. Then we shall go into a week's special evangelistic service, in which we shall hope to get every Christian in the church lined up to do some special work for our Lord. We have had five baptisms already this month."

Dr. C. C. Drummond, Harda, C. P., India: "The epidemic of the plague has continued throughout December and the town is still vacant. The attendance at the dispensary has been smaller than last month. The number of new cases are 478; treatments, 900; in-patients, 10; operations, 8. There have been but a few cases of plague, but enough to keep people from returning to their homes. Following Christmas we had some special meetings for the upbuilding of the church."

Miss Rose T. Armbruster, Akita, Japan: "The weather here has been very severe; some days it has been impossible to keep the house warm at all, the thermometer standing at 50° within 10 feet of a red-hot stove. When I get too stiff with cold I don cap and boots and either shovel snow or saw wood to get warm. One woman has decided to become a Christian. She is waiting for baptism to secure the consent of her husband. She was most hostile to Christianity when she was first brought to a Christian meeting by her friend."

Wm. R. Holder, Monieka, Africa: "Outposts, 25; evangelists, 27; baptisms for the quarter, 101; reclaimed, 38; relapses, 34; average Sunday-school attendance, 277; school teachers, 26; daily school attendance in Monieka and outposts, 243. The annual fishing season and state taxes came during this quarter and hindered school attendance, but, all told, it has been the most encouraging quarter we have known at this place. The real progress is less rapid than one may at first believe, but Christ is with us always, and his kingdom is making sure and consistent progress."

Dr. A. L. Shelton, Batang, Tibet: "New patients, 80; new in-patients, 25; total in-patients for month, 35; dispensary treatments, 734; out-calls, 105; operations, 8; deaths, 1; income, Ru. 78.1; expenditures, Ru. 12. The month has been marked by the preponderance of knife wounds, including penetrating of the lungs and abdomen. The seven pupils are taught for one hour daily besides the bedside dispensary instruction which they receive. Three of these promise in course of time to become first-rate assistants. Gwa Gwang is faithful in his preaching daily, though some pa-

tients, in order not to hear the gospel, delay coming until the service is over."

Miss Edith Eberle, Laoag, P. I.: "I am starting an English Sunday-school class for Filipino teachers, a twice-a-week Bible class for a group of students, a twice-a-week English class for our hospital nurses, a little other teaching, and I am taking charge of the C. E. work. I want to organize a girls' club for the high-school girls. I have gone out with the Stipps on an evangelistic trip of several days and had all sorts of experiences in real Filipino life. Then I attended the provincial convention at Burgos. All these things are giving me glimpses into the life of these people, glimpses which are sometimes amusing, always interesting and helpful in that I can better understand them. They are so cordial and friendly, so glad to have us come, and so willing to give their best when we are in their homes. So I am sure work here will be very pleasant and I hope to make mine worth while."

Letters from the Field.

AFRICA.

ON THE STEAMER.

W. H. EDWARDS.

These have been very busy months for us on the steamer, because of station sites having to be chosen on the Juapa, as well as evangelists visited. It was arranged that Mr. Hensey accompany us there. It was November 6 ere we could leave Monieka for up river. We reached Boende the 8th and were welcomed by our evangelists. Their reports were very favorable, indeed. In our absence two white Catholic priests gave them a visit and were discourteous enough to enter our new school and make five boys go with them to have medals tied round their necks. Our teacher was indignant and immediately took them off. This was against the law, and the priests sent the case to the judge. We shall welcome the opportunity to expose their methods. It is interesting to notice the Catholic activity these days as we are forging ahead into new fields.

The Boende people are receiving our teachers and teaching gladly. After a day at Boende we went on two days to Wema, where we spent several days examining the locality for possible sites, as it is the center of one of the largest populations in our district and the best point from which to reach the upper Lomela. We met our Lomela evangelists, who came three days across a fine path. We also left two strong evangelists for Wema district. Our Lomela teachers from Kile, beyond Itoko state post, are most enthusiastic about their work there, where their church and school work already goes on apace. Our next stopping place was two days further on, at Lufima, where the influence of our men has already altered the complexion of things in the district, although their difficulties are innumerable. We found the teachers well housed and a good church well under way. The Lufima people are among the most savage and unruly of Congo's people, and not one tenth of them are paying tax to the state yet—but what a royal welcome they did give us! and we are much encouraged at the prospect there. The state and company agents speak well of our men and their work. The Lufima villages are among the largest I have yet seen. When we were there we heard it rumored that cannibalism had been practiced after an inter-tribal fight. What need there is for gospel light here! Belo, near Mondombe, was our next point, and how gladdened we were to hear the strains of our well-known hymn "Funga besise" coming toward us as we neared the beach. In spite of the storm, Isoyela and his scholars of six months were there to welcome us. Olenga, the other teacher, had gone itinerating to Ikela. Needless to say, the meetings of the teachers and our steamer men, not to mention ourselves, were cordial. We could only spend two days here ere we went on to Ikela. We placed two teachers at Intongo, near Yalusaka, between Mondombe and Ikela. There are many people here locally as well as in the district. Intongo is our farthest outpost and is eleven days steaming from Bolenge. On our way down river Mrs. Hensey took charge of the steamer and enabled me to take several trips inland on the north bank between Boende and Wema, where the people are very numerous. We are placing teachers in this section also.

We were very much pleased at the work of our teachers and the fine spirit and enthusiasm they showed. We were sorry to have to hasten around so, but we were scheduled for an advisory meeting at Longa, and so had to be there by De-

cember 3, so as to meet the men waiting for us. We reached Bolenge by December 4, and only stayed there two days, when we again went up river to Lotumbe with the Smiths and Hobgoods and Mrs. Hensey for a visit. Then, with Mr. Smith we went as far up as Wafemia, on the Luilaka river, so as to give him a start on a big itineration. This trip in all took eleven days from Bolenge and back, to which place we returned December 18. Again we could only be there for two days, when we had to hasten away up to Monieka, to which place we are now, as I write.

THEY HOOVERIZE IN CONGO.

TABITHA HOBGOOD.

We have been making flour from the native banana—the plantain, you know. It makes delightful pancakes. We are also making flour from the cassava-toko. It mixes splendidly with wheat flour and we save quite a bit this way. We have now learned to make butter from the kernel of the palm nut. It is very nice to use as butter and splendid for seasoning. We also use quite a lot of palm oil in cooking, which saves lard. Of course, one grows tired of these things and craves American and European food altogether sometimes.

INDIA.

HELPING AS SHE IS ABLE.

MRS. J. E. MOODY.

Three mornings in each week I do zenana work. Each day I teach a class of girls at noon. I attended three village Christmas programs and helped with the exercises here in Bilaspur. I am not doing anything big, but try to help a little. The children have the whooping cough, but are getting along nicely. The work seems more encouraging than it has for some time. The village Christians are bringing their friends to the services. This is encouraging.

DECEMBER IN DAMOH.

C. E. BENLEHR.

December is always an unsettled month, not because of the bad weather, but because of the confusion that comes with the closing of the school, the Christmas holiday, and the various Christmas festivities. The Christmas service was well attended and much enjoyed. Eight boys were baptized after the morning Christmas service and one the last day of the old year. It was not possible to have things as usual, owing to the people being scattered by the plague, but on the whole our Christian community has much to be thankful for. None are suffering seriously, either from diseases or high prices. Just now there are more poor people from the village searching for work than we have seen in five years. We are glad to be able to provide them with a little temporary relief on some of our building work. The prospects for the new year's work in Damoh are reasonably good.

IN CAMP.

JENNIE V. FLEMING.

I spent the month of December working with the Bible women in Mungeli, Barela and Patharuja, and in visiting the villages that women visit regularly in their work. Two hundred and forty-one homes were visited, an average of twenty-four homes a day. Three homes were lost to us, and twelve gained. Thirty-one women are reading.

The Christmas festivities took the last week of the month, so that the regular work of the month was little more than three weeks. I gave this month to the Bible women and the regular work, so that I might be free to give all of January and February to touring among the Satnami and Chungiga people, of whom we are so hopeful. I wish I might be free to give my whole time to this work, for one visit in the cold season is not all the teaching they need. I look forward to the time when there will be two women here to work among the native women in the Mungeli district.

ITEMS FROM HARDA.

W. H. SCOTT.

Plague has continued through the month and the condition of school work is about the same as reported last month. We are hoping by the end of January the people will have returned to their homes and make it possible for the school work to be more normal. During the month I spent a couple of days in company with Mr. Harnar with the evangelists.

The Christmas time was a very pleasant and happy one for our Christians. The plague kept us from having the usual entertainment for the non-Christian Sunday-schools. On the evening of the 24th we had our usual entertainment and Christmas tree, and it was enjoyed by all. On Christmas day we had the two usual serv-

Send $150,000 to Box 884, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ices—one in the English and one in the Hindustani church.

On the 27th was the dinner for all the Christians. About two hundred in all ate together that evening, and everybody was happy and satisfied. A subscription was taken up to pay for the dinner.

On the 28th we began some special meetings for the good of our Christians. I think a great deal of good will come from them. We had two meetings a day for five days. Mr. Davis, of Kulpahar, was with us and preached. We also had two Indian men—one from the Friends and one from the Methodist Mission. They gave some very good messages. There were two confessions and we are expecting some more additions in January as a result of the meetings.

EXPERIENCE WITH THIEVES.

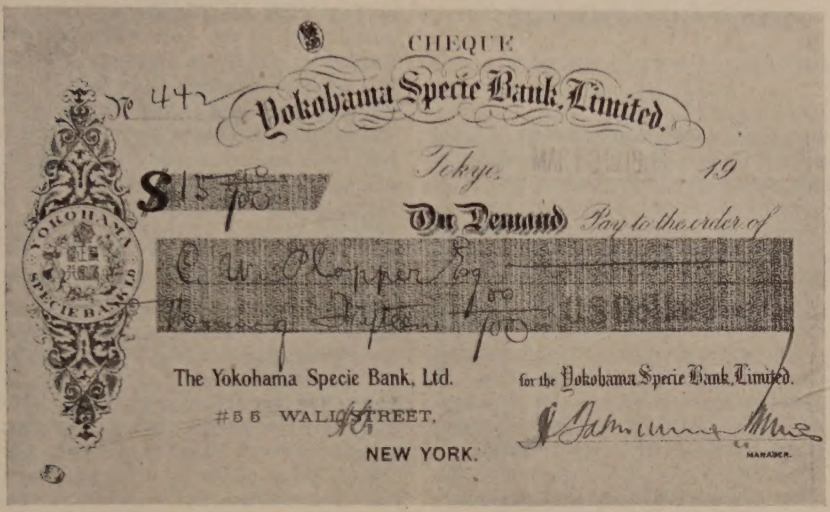
MISS STELLA FRANKLIN.

This is not a very good month for evangelistic work, as the people in the villages are all so busy in the fields, but Miss Fleming and I have camped in Sett Ganga for ten days, ready to meet all the people possible. We have been pleased and surprised at the numbers we have met.

We pitched our tent near the village on

The class apportionment plan for Children's Day is one of the most effective ways of securing a liberal offering. A large sheet of paper or a blackboard should be used and the apportionments made three or four weeks before Children's Day and announced to the classes publicly. Each teacher should then take the matter up before the class and begin plans at once for reaching or exceeding the class apportionment. Schools that have used this method testify that it is one of the most effective ways of raising the missionary money yet devised.

The white and gold seals in every Children's Day service flag will mean $150,000.



The above is a cut of a Japanese draft which is just received. It will be noted that this draft is for $15,00. It is the March offering of the Takinogawa church, Tokyo, for Foreign Missions. It is double the amount sent last year. The church is very happy to be able to make this gift to the Society. One of the encouraging features of the missionary churches around the world is that they are giving churches.

Saturday. Sunday is bazaar day at Sett Ganga. Although this is only a small village it is a center, and the villagers from hundreds of surrounding villages come here on bazaar day.

All sorts of people visit us at the tent. So thieves have a good opportunity to locate the various boxes. There is a village near that has the name of being the home of thieves. Sunday night one of our visitors returned and carried off Miss Fleming's suit case, containing several changes of clothing and about $35 worth of magic lantern slides. They also broke open a small box of mine and took two or three dollars' worth of change that I had with me for necessary camp expenses. Also a small knife and nail file were taken. The lock was broken from our bread box, but they evidently did not care for our bread, so they left it for us. Next morning we found my box outside the tent, with the lock broken. The suit case was gone entirely. They had entered the tent and carried off these things without awakening either Miss Fleming or me, or our men helpers, who were sleeping just outside.

We reported it to the police, and an Indian official came immediately. He suspected the man, but could not get proof; but he scared the people up so much that the second night of his stay in the village the suit case was brought back secretly and placed near his bed. It is said that he had promised the people that if the suit case containing the slides was returned, we would give a magic lantern entertainment. The top of the suit case was split open and a dress missing, but everything else was all right. The thieves were after money. They would be afraid to keep clothes that could be identified.

There are two or three distinct types of people out this way. One type is a remnant of what used to be known as "thugs." This class "loot" for a living and say, "If we quit stealing, how can we live?" Among these people are a few men who are under government surveillance. The official suspects one of these men to have been the thief, but there is no proof. The simple village people, who are all right themselves, fear these men, or many are related to them, and they will not help the police. If any one turns informer and sends a man to prison for a few years, he lives in terror of the time the thief may be released and return to obtain his revenge.

$150,000 will help to preach the gospel in Africa, India, Japan, China, Tibet, and the Philippine Islands.

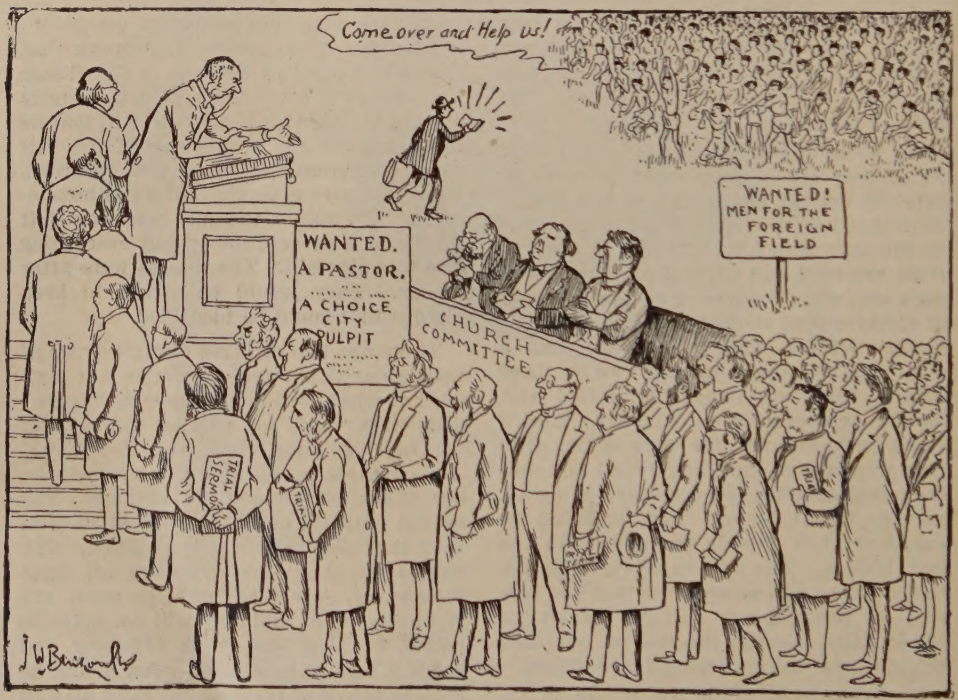
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

TALKING SELF-SUPPORT.

E. K. HIGDON.

We have two very fine high-school boys living with us and doing the house work. We need only one, but the second one came to us saying that he could not remain in school the rest of the year unless he had some help, so we took him in also. He is a senior in the high school and is planning to be in the Bible College when it opens next May. I am very happy to be getting some high-school graduates to take up the study for the ministry. Our other boy is younger, but he is a dandy. He is a second-year high-school lad of about eighteen or nineteen years. He was boarding at our dormitory when we came, but the American priest had been trying to persuade him to leave. The priest had gone so far as to write to the boy's grandfather, who was supporting him financially, and to urge him to cut off all support unless the boy left our dormitory. Emilio is an orphan. His grandfather did as the priest asked him to do, and when we arrived, Emilio was without support. He came to live with us, confessed his faith in Christ, was baptized, and is now as happy as any one can be. He sings very well and is our Sunday-school chorister. When I visited his home town some time ago, our evangelist pointed out to me the home of the Filipino priest and told me that Emilio's aunt lives there with him, the mother of his three or four children. It isn't much wonder that Emilio was willing to be cast off in order to espouse the true religion.

Just now we are talking self-support to the Vigan church. A little while ago I took some literature on tithing to Graciano P. Pada, the bookkeeper at the hospital. I hope to work it gradually into the systems of some of the younger people. If we can put on the Every Member Canvass here in Vigan and give some of the young men who are going out to the other churches for their vacation the value of the experience, it will be much easier to carry out the canvass in all our churches.



Fifty applicants for the vacant pulpit in America; from 100,000 to 500,000 people for every missionary on the foreign field.

Buy War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds, but don't forget to make your contribution to the Children's Day fund of $150,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DEPARTMENT.

—F. A. Hicks, of Pittsfield, Ill., is a valuable member of a valued C. E. Society. Last year they contributed $125 through the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. Mr. Hicks recently sent a check for $50 to pay for one evangelist's support during the current missionary year. Other good reports from this society later.

A TRIPLE LIFE-LINE SOCIETY.

No, it has not been accomplished yet, but there are indications that we can announce the banner society of our brotherhood within a short time. It is a real mark of distinction to be a Life-line society; it is a greater honor to be a double Life-line; it will be the greatest honor to be a triple Life-line society. Any society that can support three native evangelists deserves the greatest honor. Two societies are definitely trying to reach that much-desired goal: the St. James Street Society of (Roxbury) Boston, Mass., and the Hoquiam (Wash.) Society. Experience and youth, east and west, are pitted against each other. Perhaps some other society will claim the honor of being first while these are deliberating. This is a time for the exercise of an audacious faith.

MACLEODS ARE SAFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Roderick A. MacLeod reached the mission field, Batang, Tibet, on December 28, 1917. The Endeavorers who took part in providing their travel expenses and equipment will be delighted to know that these noble missionaries reached their goal in safety. They were on the road 126 days; and such roads—robber-infested, rough, steep, perilous. Think of it! More than four months reaching one's work! Some of our Endeavorers object to anything that calls for a little sacrifice on their part. We should be inspired by the example of these brave missionaries to sacrifice more than ever for Jesus Christ.

Read the fine letter telling of their arrival:

"Batang, W. China, January 4, 1918.
"The F. C. M. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dear Friends: We arrived safely at Batang on December 28. The trip was interesting and delightful. The impressions which observations along the way made on us are carefully preserved in a diary. Would you care to use some of them, you may have them. We are sending some to Clay Trusty and Bert Wilson.

"The mission gave us a warm welcome. Every best possible arrangement for our comfort had been made and Dr. Hardy's house was warm and ready to receive us.

"We begin the study of the Tibetan language at once. Sincerely yours,

"RODERICK A. MACLEOD."

FIGHTER'S FATIGUE.

We read in the morning papers that a new disease has come into the world. It is variously called, "Fighter's Fatigue," "Trench Exhaustion," or "Battlefield Fatigue." It seems that the nervous strain of the work in the trenches is sufficient to cause high fevers, pains in the back, "an inability to bend the trunk, and stiff, rigid, over-stretched muscles." This disease comes to those who are valiant and faithful in defending the honor of our country. It comes after constant strain.

We are wondering if the Endeavorers of America will stay in the trenches fighting against ignorance and the superstitions of the heathen world. The Endeavorers

MRS. BEN HOLROYD

and a prize Chinese baby, five and one half months old. The eight saints around his cap are to keep away evil spirits.

R. A. Doan: "$150,000 on Children's Day would lighten the burden of every overworked missionary on the field."

have done nobly in remembering missions in this year of crisis and strain, but we cannot feel that we have fought for the advancement of Christ's interests with the same enthusiasm, the same zeal, and the persistency exhibited by the soldiers on the firing lines in Europe. We hope that the young people will stay by the missionary task. Many societies won great victories on Endeavor Day; others won great victories on later Sundays during February or March.

We are wondering if you have in your society any constructive program for missionary giving that will keep the young people in touch with the needs of missions throughout the whole year. Are we victims of the kangaroo method? Do we touch ground here, and then make a long leap before we touch it again? Some of these leaps extend from one Endeavor Day to the Endeavor Day of the following year. We hope that the hop-skip-and-jump method will be given up for the fighting methods adopted by our soldiers in the trenches who hold the lines and make advances at great cost to themselves and their loved ones, even unto the point of making the supreme sacrifice. Do we undertake our missionary task in any such spirit as that? Are we in the least danger of "Fighter's Fatigue" because of our missionary activities? Are we shirkers or workers?

MOUNTAIN-TOP EXPERIENCES.

You have heard of mountain-top experiences, but have you ever experienced them? Health-invigorating, friendship-making, brain-informing, soul-inspiring experiences are in store for you if you will go to one of the Missionary Education Movement conferences this year. They are to meet at the delightful places indicated below, and you owe it to yourself to be there. A wonderful group of missionary leaders will be present to guide and counsel you. The expenses are insignificant when compared with the values received. The Missionary Education Movement conferences afford the biggest little vacations of real joy in all the world. Write to Box 884, Cincinnati, Ohio, for particulars.

Blue Ridge, N. C., June 25 to July 4.
Silver Bay, N. Y., July 5 to July 14.
Ocean Park, Me., July 19 to July 28.
Lake Geneva, Wis., July 26 to Aug. 4.
Estes Park, Colo., July 12 to July 21.
Asilomar, Cal., July 16 to July 25.
Seabeck, Wash., July 30 to Aug. 8.

The following Foreign Society workers will be at these conferences: Blue Ridge, Mr. J. B. Earnest; Lake Geneva, Mr. Bert Wilson; Estes Park, Western Secretary, Mr. C. M. Yocum; Asilomar, Dr. and Mrs. Royal J. Dye; Seabeck, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Madden.

Christian Church group at Lake Geneva last year.

Give $5.00 of the $150,000 and get the Missionary Intelligencer for one year. $150,000 on Children's Day will break all past standards of giving.